



Office of the Attorney General
State of Texas

DAN MORALES
ATTORNEY GENERAL

May 20, 1996

Ms. Tamara Armstrong
Assistant County Attorney
County of Travis
P.O. Box 1748
Austin, Texas 78767

OR96-0740

Dear Ms. Armstrong:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 39046.

The County of Travis (the "county") received a request for the district attorney files on cause number 93-4334 and cause number 94-1094. Initially, you contend that the county need not respond to the request for information pursuant to section 552.027 of the Government Code. In the alternative, you contend that the requested information is excepted from required public disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.108, 552.111 of the Government Code.

Section 552.027 provides the following:

(a) A governmental body is not required to accept or comply with a request for information from an individual who is imprisoned or confined in a correctional facility.

(b) Subsection (a) does not prohibit a governmental body from disclosing to an individual described by that subsection information held by the governmental body pertaining to that individual.

(c) In this section, "correctional facility" has the meaning assigned by Section 1.07(a), Penal Code.¹

¹Section 1.07(a)(14) of the Penal Code provides:

Gov't Code § 552.027 (as added by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 302, §1) (footnote added).

You state that the “requestor, an attorney, represents an inmate who was convicted of first degree murder. The inmate’s conviction is now on appeal. . . . Because the inmate in this case is confined in a correctional facility within the meaning of Section 552.027, Government Code, the provisions of Section 552.027 cover requests for information from this inmate . . . [and] also cover requests for information made by an attorney acting on the inmate’s behalf.” We understand you to suggest that, because the requestor, the person submitting the request, is asking on behalf of a person who is in prison, the requestor is acting as an inmate’s *agent* and that, therefore, the county may decline to comply with the request. We agree with your construction for two reasons.

First, we are bound to construe statutes in ways so as not to produce an absurd or unreasonable result. *City of Wilmer v. Laidlaw Waste Sys. (Dallas), Inc.*, 890 S.W.2d 459, 465 (Tex. App.--Dallas 1994), *aff’d*, 904 S.W.2d 656 (Tex. 1995); *see State Highway Dept. v. Gorham*, 162 S.W.2d 934 (Tex. 1942); *Anderson v. Penix*, 161 S.W.2d 455 (Tex. 1942). A construction of section 552.027 that would permit a governmental body to decline to comply with a request submitted by an inmate, on the one hand, but that would require the governmental body to comply with one submitted by an inmate’s agent, on the other, is absurd on its face. We decline to adopt such a construction.

Second, construing the provision to require a governmental body to comply with a request submitted by an inmate’s agent while at the same time permitting that governmental body to ignore a request submitted by the inmate himself would entail a manifest circumvention of the provision and frustrate the obvious intent of the legislature when it enacted section 552.027. A bill analysis for House Bill No. 949 describes the evil that the legislation was designed to prevent:

(Footnote continued)

“Correctional facility” means a place designated by law for the confinement of a person arrested for, charged with, or convicted of a criminal offense. The term includes:

- (A) a municipal or county jail;
- (B) a confinement facility operated by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice;
- (C) a confinement facility operated under contract with any division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice; and
- (D) a community corrections facility operated by a community supervision and corrections department.

Currently, Texas inmates are able to receive information through Chapter [552], Government Code (Open Records Act). Through this avenue, inmates have been using information obtained through Chapter [552] to file bogus income tax returns on correctional officers, harass nurses at their home addresses, and send mail to the homes of Texas Department of Criminal Justice employees.

Tex. Sen. Criminal Justice Comm., Bill Analysis, Tex. H.B. 949, 74th Leg., R.S. (1995) (quoting from "Background") (available through Senate Research Center). If an agent of an inmate were permitted to avail himself of the Open Records Act to obtain information on behalf of an inmate who otherwise would be prevented by section 552.027 from obtaining the information, the manifest intention of the legislature would be thwarted. *See Crimmins v. Lowry*, 691 S.W.2d 582, 584 (Tex. 1985) ("legislative intent is the law itself, and must be enforced if determined although it may not be consistent with the strict letter of the statute").

We conclude that section 552.027 of the Government Code, which permits a governmental body to decline to accept or comply with a request for information that is submitted by an individual who is imprisoned or confined in a correctional facility, also permits a governmental body to decline to accept or comply with a request that is submitted by that person's agent.

We are resolving this matter with an informal letter ruling rather than with a published open records decision. This ruling is limited to the particular records at issue under the facts presented to us in this request and should not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records. If you have questions about this ruling, please contact our office.

Yours very truly,



Loretta R. DeHay
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LRD/LBC/rho

Ref: ID# 39046

Enclosures: Submitted documents

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(w/o enclosures)